FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852. [NO. 1810.]

...WEEKLY,
...J. G. NEWBY,
...WARD J. HALE & SON,
...AND PROPRIETORS.

...again, if paid in advance;
...during the year of sub-
...s, out after the year has
...

...Weekly OBSERVER
...in advance, $4 50 if paid
...subscription, or $5 00
...expired.

...ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
...thirty cents for each
...Yearly advertisements
...at reasonable rates. Ad-
...to state the number of
...they will be continued til
...accordingly.
...that must be post-paid.

...CAROLINA ARGUS.

...LLER'S HISTORY.

...with which certain critics
...s of private individuals
...handled this unpar-
...s kind. Our indig-
...at we feel half dis-
...of this present wri-
...ng the hatred of our
...Mr. ... proposition:—
...already, that a native-born
...cannot write a history
...without spoiling it.
...contributor knows
...most thread-bare, ...
...Ed. Cor. of the New Hampshire Statesman.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

In that segment of a circle formed by the second tier of desks in the Senate Chamber, the same one in which Webster once sat, and which perhaps contains as much ability as any in the chamber, sits one of the most useful and unpretending men of the present Congress—Mr. Badger of North Carolina. On his right sit John Davis, Hale, and Underwood; on his left Hamilton Fish, Clarke, of R. I., and Shields. Gen. Foote formerly sat immediately on his left; Lewis Cass, Charles Sumner and Pierre Soule occupy the corresponding circle on the democratic side of the chamber. Mr. Badger's seat is, I believe very near where Healy, in his celebrated painting of the Hayne speech, places Mr. Webster.

Mr. Badger is a little above the medium height, and apparently about fifty years of age. The only effort which I have heard him make this session was one day last week, in reply to Commodore Stockton, on the question of flogging in the Navy. A memorial had been presented, praying for the repeal of the law passed at the last session against that practice. The Commodore took the occasion to give his views at length on the question. It would be unjust to say, that, with a great amount of bombast and pompous declamation, he did not intermingle some eloquence. He took his stand by the Clerk's desk, faced the Senate, and evidently gave the fruits of laborious preparation. He discoursed at length on the barbarity of the lash, and on the heroism and magnanimity of American sailors.

When he sat down Mr. Badger immediately arose. From his apparent indifference he might have intended merely to make a motion to adjourn. A slight play of humor was discernible in his face, as it he were about to reply to the Senator for his own amusement, which I am inclined to think was the case; for, after tearing Mr. Stockton's argument into shreds, he declared that he was not in favor of the objects of the memorialists. There is nothing in the least striking in his personal appearance;—a head somewhat high, and bald on the top, an intelligent face, a body strongly knit, and rather slow in its movements, and you have a general idea of the external appearance of the man. You might look the Senate over dozens of times without particular observance of him. He is precisely the reverse of Foote, who sat at his left hand. Foote's motions, both of body and mind, are rapid; his are moderate; Foote talks incessantly; he, but little; Foote is passionate; he, never; both are bald, but Foote's head is like that of the statue when the sculptor has first chiselled its outlines; Badger's is like that head after it has received the last stroke. In speaking, Foote raves and frequently exerts all his strength; Badger always keeps a store in reserve, and you listen to him with the impression that his most powerful batteries have not yet opened; Foote's rhodomontade amuses the galleries, while Badger instructs the Senate. In two things, however, they agree,—neither ever leave their audience in doubt as to their meaning nor hesitate for a word. But Badger's diction is much the more pure and choice; I thing it is not surpassed even by Webster.

He commenced with the utmost coolness to dissect the labored production of the Senator from New Jersey. He observed that he would not follow him through all his remarks, but that his speech was susceptible of division into two parts, and such were the ingredients of each of those parts, that they neutralized each other. The arguments of the Commodore were turned against himself. His positions were not only shown to be absurdities, but the occasion was taken to turn his grandiloquence into ridicule. Some one whispered that the Senator from North Carolina was playing the lawyer. There may have been a little sophistry in his arguments; the worse may at one or two points have been been made to appear the better reason; it were strange if the Senator from New Jersey had in the space of two hours delivered a harangue entirely disjointed and illogical. But when Mr. Badger took his seat, the impression seemed to be that the Commodore was entirely vanquished, and no one seemed more convinced of it than himself. The majority of Congressional speeches are barren of ornament—they disclose the fact that our American politicians are not literary men. The variety of allusion and the pertinency of illustration, in the speech to which I have alluded, could only have come from a man whose mind was cultivated and refined by the pursuits of literature.

Mr. Badger has, if I do not mistake, been but little in public life. He was elected Judge in 1820, and resigned in 1825; and in 1846 was elected to the Senate. J. C. A.

A steward wrote to a bookseller in London for some books to fit up his master's library, in the following terms:

"In the first place, I want six feet of theology, the same quantity of metaphysics, and nearly a yard of old civil law in folio."

MARRIED,

At the residence of Jeremiah Reynolds, in Montgomery county, on the 27th ultimo, by N. Knight, Esq. Capt. JAMES JORDAN to Miss DEBORAH REYNOLDS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 5—Str Henrietta, with goods for D W Rodgers & Co, J Brooksbank, P P Johnson, Jas Kyle, J H Hall, H C McLean, Prof E Mitchell, Dr S G Coffin, Long & Webb, N McLean, P R & D C Hardin, R Gray, Phifer & York, Union Co, Transom & Bro, J D Williams, E L Gorrell, J B McDade, W S Gilmer, P G Evans.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 3—Schrs Lamartine and J G King from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The amount collected on the F. & W. Plank Road during the month of January was $800.

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD STOCK.—We are glad to learn from the Wilmington Journal that 67 shares of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Stock were sold at auction in that town on Monday last at $60 per share, six months' credit. It is not long since the stock was sold at $10 per share, and indeed we think there was a time within the last few years when it could not have been sold at any price, even if it could have been given away. The change in its value is owing to the wise resolution to put the road in first rate order with heavy iron, and to continue it into South Carolina by the Manchester Road. These measures involved a very large outlay, and certainly the prospect was sufficiently discouraging when they were adopted; but the result has shown that they were true economy, as well as judicious enterprises.

COL. CAMERON ON COL. WHEELER.—We copy in another column a criticism on Wheeler's Historical Sketches, from the pen of Col. Cameron, Editor of the Wadesborough Argus. In doing so, we have some fears that Col. Wheeler and the Lincoln Republican will regard it in the light of compliment; as they did the letter of the "learned divine and author," which we copied in our last. We therefore feel it necessary to express the suspicion we entertain, that much of the Argus's critique is intended to be understood as *satirical*.

CONGRESS

In the SENATE, on Monday last, Mr. Stockton presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey in favor of the Kossuth doctrine of intervention to prevent intervention, and spoke at some length against the extent to which the resolutions go—against extremes on both sides of the question.

Mr. Badger presented numerous memorials from assistant marshals of the State of North Carolina, all complaining of the inadequacy of the compensation allowed for taking the seventh census in that State, and asking that additional compensation may be allowed. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

[Among these were petitions of the following assistant marshals: E. D. Austin of Rowan, G. Hurdle of Alamance, Calton Hall of Sampson, Jas. M. Waddill of Anson, N. McCrummen of Moore, T. H. Tomlinson of Stanly.]

The bill from the House appropriating $6000 to bring home the pardoned prisoners from Spain, passed its three readings.

Mr. McRae concluded his speech on the Compromise resolution of Mr. Foote. The floor was then obtained by Mr. Badger, who spoke a short time, and then gave way for a motion to adjourn.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the proceedings are not of particular interest.

KOSSUTH AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.—It seems that M. Kossuth does not go far enough for the Massachusetts abolitionists. He does not *openly* advocate their cause, and therefore the Anti-Slavery Convention of that State, at its meeting last week, passed resolutions declaring "this uncalled for slight of anti-slavery principles, and his endorsement of the Mexican war, and yielding to the influences of the slave power, as fatal to his pretensions, and treason against human rights."

The annual report of the Secretary of the Society, Edwin Quincy, asserts that all events of a historical character, for the last twenty years, are traceable directly to the efforts and influence of this Society.—It characterizes the doings of the last Congress as of the most abandoned profligacy; that the possession of power shows that the whigs can become worse than Democrats. The Fugitive Slave Law was declared to be a failure, and that slaveholders had acknowledged that it did not come up to their expectations. The receipts during the year have been about $7000, and the expenses about $6500.

The State House of Ohio, at Columbus, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. The Legislature was in session, and every thing belonging to the Senate (in whose chamber the fire originated,) was destroyed.—Most of the papers &c. of the other House were saved.

COLD.—The Asheville Messenger says that in Yancey Co., during the late cold weather, the thermometer was at 12° below zero, and wagons crossed the rivers on the ice.

We have received the first number of the North Carolina Whig; A. C. Williamson Editor, T. J. Holton, Publisher. The Whig takes the place of the Charlotte Journal.

We are indebted to Messrs. Stringer & Townsend for the February number of their International Magazine.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Humboldt, which sailed from Havre on the 14th ult. has arrived at N. York. She encountered terrific gales on the passage, and is considerably damaged.

England.—The London News of the 12th of January, in alluding to the detention and firing into the steamer Prometheus by the commander of the Express, says that the British Government will express to the Cabinet at Washington, in frank and manly terms, their regret at the occurrence, and testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the aggressor's conduct. The matter may therefore be regarded as settled.

Parliament will be opened on the 3d of February by the Queen in person.

The present Cabinet will face all its difficulties without further modification or alteration.

The London Times says that Russell's Cabinet cannot survive the session, though the Peelites peremptorily refuse all overtures for a coalition. The Times further says that nothing can save the Cabinet unless it is modified in a broad and liberal sense.

France.—The President of France has issued a decree dissolving the National Guards, but states that they will be reorganized when the Government may deem it necessary for the maintenance of public order. In such case the President will appoint the Commandant, Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels.

It is still expected that Louis Napoleon will declare himself Emperor, but it is felt that such a step will not add to the despotic power he at present exercises.

A large number of prisoners are being shipped to the pestilent swamps of Cayenne.

A decree has been issued banishing Victor Hugo and six hundred and twenty representatives from the territory of France, Algeria, and the Colonies. The same decree provides the removal of Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and Bedeau, and M. Thiers, M. Corbin, and twelve others, temporarily from France and Algeria, for reasons of public security. The Generals have been released from the fortress of Ham and escorted to the frontiers.

Arrests continue to be made in all parts of France, since there was a virtual rising at Bourges.

The French funds have fallen considerably.

The Markets.—The sales of Cotton in Liverpool on the 12th and 13th ult. amounted to twelve thousand bales, of which one thousand bales of American were for export. The market was firm, and the demand animated. Wheat and Corn had advanced six pence to one shilling. American Flour had advanced one shilling.

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1852.

Graham & Haywood, Ex'r's v. Roberts and others, in Equity, from Craven. Argued by Messrs. J. W. Bryan and Donnell.

McDaniel v. Thomas, in Equity, from Jones. Argued by J. W. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and J. H. Bryan, for Defendant.

Simpson v. Justice, in Equity, from Craven. J. W. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood for Defendant.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

Burges v. Clark, from Hyde. Submitted by Donnell for defendant.

Wooten and Becton, Ex'r's. v. Becton, in Equity, from Lenoir. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for plaintiff, and J. W. Bryan and Donnell, for defendant.

Heath v. Heath, in Equity, from Craven. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for plaintiff, and J. W. Bryan, for defendant.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Richardson v. Strong, from Granville. Argued by Saunders, for plaintiff.

Foy v. Foy, from Carteret. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for plaintiff, and J. H. Bryan, for defendant.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Page v. Goodman, in Equity, from Chowan. Argued by Bragg and W. N. H. Smith, for defendant, and Heath, for plaintiff.—*Raleigh Register.*

PUBLIC LANDS.

We firmly adhere to the position we have heretofore taken and repeatedly urged, in regard to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. Every day's observation and reflection but serve to confirm the views which we have long entertained of this vast treasure. We again sound the warning to the old States, especially to North Carolina, that if the present method of disposing of the public lands, by Congress, is not speedily arrested, the whole of that rich domain will be given away to the new States, and no portion of its proceeds be left even to go into the common Treasury to increase the revenues of the country. The system is unjust and ruinous to the States—it is legalized and systematic plunder. Look at the constant practice of Congress. At every session appropriation upon appropriation of large slices of this land, is made to the new States to build their roads, make their canals, erect their colleges, and swell their coffers, whilst not a cent is granted to the old States for any purpose whatever. This is unfair, unequal, unjust, iniquitous; and is one of the fruits of the corrupt game of politics which is beginning to mark almost every species of legislation.

Will any body deny that these lands are the common property of all the States?—Have not the old States an equal share in them? Did they not originally possess and cede a large portion of them to the General Government, in trust, for the benefit of all the States? Did they not expend an equal share of toil, and treasure, and blood in acquiring the new Territory? Are they not engaged in expensive and necessary schemes of internal improvement? Are not some of them already largely in debt for these important objects? And are not *their* children to educate?—Why, then, if these lands are to be applied to *local objects*, should the old States be excluded from participating in the distribution? Why any partiality shown to the new States? We repeat, political *gambling* is at the bottom of it. It is unequal and degrading, and inflicts a gross injustice upon the older members of the confederacy, which calls for immediate and ample reparation.

We hope our Senators and Representatives in Congress, discarding party considerations, will all unite in using their best efforts to secure a just and equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States. The share to which North Carolina is entitled, would be amply sufficient to carry on and complete all her projects of internal improvement, pay for the Agricultural, Mineralogical, and Geological Survey of the State, which has just commenced, add to her common school fund, and save her from public debt. Are these not objects worth contending for? Ought not the people in their primary meetings to assert their right to a mutual benefit in the public lands? ought they not to instruct their Representatives to insist upon their claim? and ought not their Representatives, seeing as they do, that the lands are every day in their very teeth frittered away in local appropriations to the new States, to raise their voices, trumpet like, for justice and fair play in the distribution?—*Raleigh Star.*

The Petersburg Intelligencer of a late date says: "We see from the papers of N. Carolina that the Whigs of that State are holding county meetings for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a Convention which will nominate a candidate for Governor, to be voted for at the August election. We trust that the gallant Whigs of that generally staunch old Whig State will bring out a man who can repair the damage sustained in August 1850. It looks to us excessively unnatural to see a Democrat in the Executive Chair of North Carolina."

We can assure our worthy brother of Virginia that, as we hope and believe, the Whigs of North Carolina are resolved to bring out a man who will "repair the damages," and that their efforts will doubtless be crowned with success.

Wilmington Herald.

Gen'l. Cass, (says an Albany cotemporary,) has lately been trying a bit of blarney on the Irish. The next thing we expect of him is, that like Senator Hale, he will claim that his mother was an O'Brien. The General is reported as saying at the Congressional Banquet to Kossuth—"Shall we sit here *blind folded*, and *see* tyranny prevailing in every region of the world? No!"

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE Subscriber, wishing to bring his present business to a close as soon as possible, will offer great bargains to those wanting goods.

The stock embraces a great variety: Dry Goods, Staple and Fancy; Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Nails; Hollow-ware; Hardware and Cutlery; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Turpentine ditto.

Those indebted will confer a favor by settling soon. Interest will be charged on all accounts for the year 1851, after 1st March, 1852.

P. TAYLOR.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-*1m

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him, or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.

Dockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. 42*tf

November 18, 1851.

$50 Reward.

☞ The above reward will be paid for the delivery to me, or $40 for confinement in any Jail so that I get him, of a negro man named JIM, formerly the property of Flora McLean, on Jumping Run, Cumberland county. I bought him about two years ago, during all which time he has been runaway. I suppose he is lurking about the neighborhood in which he was raised, near the Little River Cotton Factory. He is about 18 or 19 years of age, yellow complection, stout built. Any information, addressed to me at Raleigh, will be thankfully received.

JOHN McLEAN.

Johnston county, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851. 44*tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1851.

William Pemberton: *ex.* Martin McPherson.

Original Attachment, levied on sundry goods, wares and merchandise.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin McPherson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this county: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying said McPherson, that unless he come forward at the next term of this Court, to be held in Troy, on the last Monday in February 1852, and replevy and plead, or satisfy the Plaintiff, that the Judgment will be entered against him pro confesso, and the goods levied on be sold to satisfy the same.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1851.

N. KNIGHT, C. S. C.

Pr. adv. $3 50. 55*6t

SAVE COST.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, at "Liberty Point House," are requested to come forward and settle before the 20th of February, or they may expect to pay cost, as they will be put into the hands of an officer on that day.

I can be found 4 doors from Liberty Point, over the Store of C. S. Johnson.

JOSEPH BROOKS BANK.

Feb. 2, 1852. 61-3t

SAVE COST.

THE LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or account, are hereby notified that all accounts and notes not settled by the first of March next, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

Jan'y 23, 1852. 59 *1m

Mineral Spring Academy.

THIS Elementary and Preparatory School was again opened on the 12th of January 1852, and is now in steady progress.

The prices charged by Rev. H. McLaurin heretofore will remain unchanged, viz:

Rudimental branches,	$5 per Session.
Higher English do.,	8 " "
Latin Language,	10 " "
Greek do.,	12 " "

Board, convenient to the Academy, can be obtained at $8 per month.

S. J. LAUGHLIN.

Jan'y 29, 1852. 4-1t

Science Hill Male and Female Academy.

☞ The Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 1st day of January 1852, under the care and direction of Mr. Josiah H. Brooks, A. M., whose reputation as a teacher is well known. The Institution is situated in the country, 9 miles South west of Salisbury, and is designed to be preparatory to the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes in College, and also to afford the facilities to those not desiring a collegiate course of acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the English branches, and the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Italian languages, to any extent that may be required.—The neighborhood is unsurpassed for healthand morality, and is entirely free from those temptations to vice and dissipation so common in towns and villages, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Much attention will be paid to the manners and general department of the students. A supply of books and stationery will be kept constantly on hand near the Academy.

Tuition—per Session of five months:

Primary English branches,	$4 00
Common English branches,	6 00
Higher "	7 00
Languages,	12 00

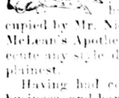
Board, per month, including lights and washing, $5.

For further particulars address [illegible] at Gray's X Roads, Cabarrus county, N. C.

Dec. 16, 1851.

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS.

At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C.



THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of [illegible] in the above business, and having been engaged in the same for [illegible] years, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a general stock of SADDLERY GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

A. LIVINGSTON.

Jan'y 17, 1852. 3-

LEATHER BAND

THE subscriber has [illegible] stretching, cementing and [illegible] with copper rivets. The Cutters are [illegible] with powerful machines, made [illegible] that purpose, and the difficulty of [illegible] ing and ripping, under the [illegible] king them, is entirely removed. [illegible] Bands made in this way will [illegible] evenly, run true, and have a [illegible] on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,

Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Ewby, Hodges Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61-3t

Sale of Negroes and Valuable Town Property.

☞ The subscriber, as Executrix of Robert McNabb, will sell at the Court House in Carthage, on the 17th of February, (it being Tuesday of the Superior Court,) six likely NEGROES, and also 9 Lots in the said Town, including the Tavern House and other buildings lately occupied by her testator (and known as the "Carthage Hotel"); and also the Court House and lot on the North side of the [illegible] square, and 123 acres of land in three tracts near the Town. The Tavern and its appurtenances have always been very valuable, and are rendered more so now by the increase of travel on the Plank Road. Terms of sale: A credit of six months, with bond and security.

ELIZABETH McNABB, Exx'x.

Jan. 31, 1852. 6-4t

AT the same time I will sell, as Administrator of Henry Wilson, a valuable Blacksmith, on a credit of six months, bond and security required.

ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.

Carolinian and N. C. Argus twice each.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander Curry, Esq., and that he is now ready to receive and accommodate boarders [illegible] Table and Bar shall be [illegible] country affords, [illegible] commodious, and [illegible] and central part of [illegible] East corner of the [illegible] are roomy and in good order, [illegible] plied with forage suited to the [illegible] customers.—with an excellent Well [illegible] —and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will be [illegible] suited to the accommodation of families or transient boarders. Being determined to spare no pains or expence in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that those who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.

SAMUEL BARRETT.

Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57-3m

Homer Female Academy.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on Monday, 5th of January, [illegible] conducted as heretofore. Principals, [illegible] Mrs. Mary E. Allison, Lucy [illegible] Wiley. Some assistance rendered [illegible] supervision by the subscriber, or [illegible] son, when not on professional [illegible] repaired and enlarged our House, so as to accommodate any reasonable number of young Ladies. Board $7 per month, including every thing, (no extras.) Tuition as heretofore. Latin taught if required. O. WILEY.

Mount Gilead, Montgomery Co., N. C., Dec. 26, 1851.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander Curry, Esq., and that he is now ready to receive and accommodate boarders [illegible] Table and Bar shall be [illegible] country affords, [illegible] commodious, and [illegible] and central part of [illegible] East corner of the [illegible] are roomy and in good order, [illegible] plied with forage suited to the [illegible] customers.—with an excellent Well [illegible] —and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will be [illegible] suited to the accommodation of families or transient boarders. Being determined to spare no pains or expence in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that those who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.

SAMUEL BARRETT.

Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57-3m

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"THE N. CAROLINA READER."

BY C. H. WILEY.

We have read with much interest the North Carolina Reader, lately published by Mr. Wiley. We feel indebted to him for a graceful and correct description of the State in part first. Part second contains a remarkably well condensed and interesting history of North Carolina, told in a free and easy manner, that betokens alike familiar acquaintance with the quill and the subjects to which he was devoting it. In part third may be found extracts from the writings of some of North Carolina's distinguished sons; while part fourth is principally devoted to a chronological table, Census statistics, and explanations of popular terms. As a whole, the Book is a valuable addition to North Carolina literature, and reflects much credit upon its talented and indefatigable author, and may be read with pleasure and profit by every citizen of the State, and we do hope every inhabitant of the Cape Fear country and Scotch Settlement will purchase and read this work. The author evidently holds these regions in high estimation, and his descriptions of the sand hills, pine forests, and the hardy race of Scots mountaineers, though brief, is as accurate and happy as could well be in the space devoted to them.

In the history of the "Scotch Settlement" we have discovered no errors calculated in the least to affect the character of the Book for accuracy and correctness with the general reader; and the allusions we intend making to one or two variations from the *strictest possible truth*, can in no way impeach Mr. Wiley as a true historian, but may bring on us the charge of *hypercriticism*. Be that as it may, we hope the *author* will read what we write in the same spirit of friendship with which it is written, our only object being to attract his attention to the mooted points, and leave him to determine whether we are right or wrong.

On pages 48 and 148 of the North Carolina Reader the author says that

Fayetteville was first called Cross Creek from the fact that two Creeks were supposed to cross each other at this place, and then it was named "*Campbellton*," and afterwards Fayetteville."

Hitherto we have thought that the town was first called "Campbellton" after a town of the same name in Argyleshire, Scotland. It was incorporated by that name in 1762, and in 1768 "the village of Cross Creek" is spoken of as "lying within the liberties of Campbellton," in an act passed for the regulation of the latter town. Martin's Collection, page 81.

If these legislative declarations are insufficient to prove that the place was first named Campbelltown, then we reply, that the Creek itself was first called "Heart's Creek," and we have found no mention of Cross Creek prior to 1755, when the Pugh entry was made. Add to this the farther fact, that the records of Cumberland county show that the Court House was in Campbelltown from 1754, and continued to be held there until October 1778, when the minute docket shows that it was held in "Upper Campbelltown," and the proof becomes strong that the place was first called Campbellton. In addition to this, is a consideration that ought to have some influence: Emigrants love to call their new after their old homes; and the fact that the Creeks crossed each other had to be ascertained by actual observation.

The traditionary history of that part of our town now called Scotch Town, is as follows: In 1756, Newberry built a Grist Mill where the "Eccles Mill" now is, this induced some people to locate up town. The consequence was, the lower part still retained the name of Campbellton, and the upper part was called Cross Creek.—They both became thriving villages, and both had their separate and distinct names, until they were united in 1783 under the name of Fayetteville. To show that this view of the case is correct, we cite the following incidents:

In the Congress which sat at Halifax, after the battle of Moore's Creek, it is stated that one man gave the royal banner to another in *Campbellton*, who carried it up to *Cross Creek*, and there unfurled it.

At July Term of Cumberland Inferior Court, 1768, we find the distinction between Campbellton and Cross Creek kept up.

Ordered that ——— ——— be appointed to work on the Road from Campbellton, up the Creek through Cross Creek to "*Wells' Pot Hill*." (Which would now read through Scotch town to Haymount.)

The next mark of the distinction more apparent:

"Ordered that Robert Cochran, Esq. be appointed to procure Stocks and a Ducking Stool, and erect the same in the village of Cross Creek, for the punishment of the disorderly inhabitants thereof; and that the inhabitants of Cross Creek pay for the same. Ordered further, that the Sheriff erect new Stocks in Campbellton, to be paid for out of the funds of the County.

"Ordered that a Road 30 feet wide be laid out from the race path down through Cross Creek to Campbellton." This is now known as the Yadkin road. At this same term of the Court we remark, in passing, that a *white woman* was sold for the *good* of the *Parish*.

On page 148 the author says, in substance, that during the years 1746 and 1747 great numbers of the Highland Scotch landed in Wilmington, and that in the middle of their settlement was Cross Creek. The former Historians of the State have said 1749 was the year when the Scotch arrived here in any great numbers, especially those who were defeated at the battle of Culloden on the 16th April 1746, and it is those very men that the author says landed in Wilmington in 1746 7. We would be glad to know the data on which Mr. Wiley founded his opinion, and in the meantime we will assign the reasons why we think Campbellton was settled in 1749.

After the battle of Culloden, the vanquished had to be hunted down and carried to England, a new law had to be enacted to try them there instead of in Scotland, and the numbers were so great that although the trials commenced on the 7th June, 1746, they were not terminated until 26th October, 1747. Even Flora McDonald, towards whom some degree of lenity was shown, was not liberated until July, 1747, and the great body of these brave and loyal men were tried during the latter year.

In the mean time, the French and Dutch Governments *interceded* in behalf of these poor victims of loyalty and feudal laws, through M. Van Hoeg, and so much was the King offended at the intercession, that he caused the Duke of Newcastle to complain to the States-general, through Mr. Trevor, the British Ambassador at the Hague. Upon the letters of *intercession* being submitted to the States-general, it was ordered that M. Van Hoeg "should acknowledge his imprudence, confess his fault, beg pardon and promise to behave more prudently in future," since it was for Kings, of their own free will, to grant pardons, and wrong for foreign powers, through their Ambassadors, to intercede in behalf of the King's own subjects.

It follows, as a matter of course, the Scotch Highlanders did not emigrate into this settlement in 1745 or 1747. Did they land here in 1748? We think not. Our opinion is, Campbelltown was settled on the 14th March, 1749. On that day, a portion of the land on which Fayetteville is situate, passed hands, and came into the possession of Murdoch McRanie, great grand father of Rev. Colin Shaw, now of Bladen county. This land is still owned by Mr. McRaeie's grand daughter. On the same day, John McPherson, great grand father of A. and E. McPherson, purchased one third of the above land, which is now owned by W. G. Matthews. The witnesses to those Deeds must have been of the Highland nation, judging from their names.

The land immediately on the river back about here, was entered as early as 1735, and 1735, but the Grantees were named, Thomas Matthews, Thomas Eloie, Nathaniel Platt, Richard Dunn; and John Russell became a purchaser of one of these tracts as early as 1741. These names may be English or Lowland Scotch; but are wanting in the peculiarities attached to the Highlanders.

In addition to this, the tradition is that McRanie and McPherson were among the first comers, and that McRanie gave a white horse in exchange for his land.

We would not be understood as saying there were no Scotch settlers in Bladen prior to 1749. We know better—and only desire to say Campbellton was not settled until 14th March, 1749; and we think it will be difficult to show that any of the Highlanders settled in what is now Cumberland county before that period.

We tried to do it once, and failed; and that was at a time when it was proposed to hold a *centennial* celebration in honor of the settlement of the town.

We inclined to the opinion it should have been in 1847. Subsequent investigation has led us to believe we were wrong; and if *spared* until 14th March, 1849, we will be a strong advocate for celebrating that day; and have no doubt *it* the author of the North Carolina Reader is able to travel, he will join us in paying due respect to the descendants of the men who were *out* in 1745.

CULLODEN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5, 1852.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE GIRLS OF THE OLD NORTH STATE

BY WM. E. WIGHTMAN.

Let the soft golden harp of the Orient bard
With the praises of Araby's daughters o'er swell,
And the muse of Italy's sweet lyre o'er tell
Of the proud dark eyed maidens of lovely Imarli:
Let the strains of the troubadour's light guitar dwell
On the waters which bejewelled with coral and shell,
The pride of the fondest fabled city o'er gaze!
But the song I'd sing is a cheery lay
To the girls of the Old North State!
For they're pure and fair as the sunlight's ray
In the rosy blush of the opening day,
And all the graces sweetly wait
On the girls of the Old North State!

Let the land of the North with his ice covered shell,
Of her proud stately damsels so rapturous sing:
And his strains to the chariot of Boreas bring,
To watt them o'er hill and through valley and dell:
Let the soft Southern poet his melody fling
To the breeze till each orange grove's echoes shall ring,
The praise of the sweet Southern maiden to tell!
But the song I'd sing is a joyous hymn
To the girls of the old North State;
For they're pure and fair as the dewdrop's gem
On the rose's cheek and the lily's stem,
And virtue's charms o'er elevate
The girls of the Old North State!

Let the isles of the sea and the climes of the East,
Re-echo with music their maidens to praise:
Let the minstrels of every land bring their lays
To the altar of beauty at melody's feast!
But a song of the heart's deep emotion I'd raise,
While the spirit of poesy sweetly essays
Her wizard-like spell o'er my harplet to cast,
And the tribute I bring is a heart-felt prayer,
For the girls of the Old North State!
That the sky of their happiness ever be fair,
And the cup of their joy be unmixed with a tear,
Nor hover the wing of an unhappy fate
O'er a single sweet girl of the Old North State!

Shady Grove, Georgia.

Rehearsing a Message.—The Boston Atlas tells the following good story of the Governor of Massachusetts:

"We know of a distinguished Free Soil gentleman, who, seeing a light in the House of Representatives one night about 9 o'clock, ventured up, and in going in, found the Governor alone, seated in the Speaker's chair, reading his address aloud to himself. No one else was present in the Hall. This happened at least four days before the address was delivered officially before the two branches of the Legislature."

M. Kossuth reached Cleveland, Ohio, Saturday evening, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He spoke briefly at Salem and Ravena, on his way to Cleveland, and received $1100 from the people of those places, as their share of "material aid."

REMARKS OF MR. CABELL OF FLA.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, the House having gone into committee of the whole (in which state it is in order to talk about any thing and every thing,) on the bill to make land warrants assignable,—

Mr. CABELL said that it would be recollected by the House that during the progress of its examination, he, among others, expressed his surprise at the action of the two parties in preparing themselves for that organization. He stated then, and would now state, that when he came to the House it was his expectation, from the opinions that had been so frequently expressed and the pledges which had been so frequently given, that the Democratic party of the North, when they should meet together, would have adopted and recommended to the country acquiescence in the compromise measures, and that the Whigs would not pursue such a course. He had been one of those who believed that upon all general questions the Whig party had been the true conservative party, except upon the question of slavery, upon which they were as wild as wild could be; while he had observed that the Democratic party had been represented by men who entertained what he conceived to be practical constitutional views on the same subject. He had come here with the determination to act with that party in the organization of the House which would stand by the constitution and the rights of his section of country, and he believed this to have been the determination of the entire Southern Whig party. His friend from Virginia, (Mr Meade,) during the discussion which took place on the first day of the session, suggested to him that he should avail himself of that or some early occasion to separate himself from the Whig party, and join the ranks of the Democracy. The only alternative upon which he would have pursued such a course failed; for he had been deceived by the representations of that party. He had supposed that they would put themselves upon constitutional ground; but the very first action of that party on the opening of Congress was such as to violate the very principle upon which he was willing to act with them; for the Democratic caucus laid on the table a resolution endorsing the compromise measures, while the Whig caucus adopted a resolution on the same subject.

Mr. CABELL called the attention of the House to an article which appeared in the Macon (Georgia) Chronicle, urging upon the Union party of that State the propriety of appointing delegates to the Baltimore Convention as the most effectual way of accomplishing their designs. He said that it this paper spoke the sentiments of the constitutional Union party of Georgia he would infer that that organization was objected, not, as had been alleged, for the sake of the Union and the Constitution, but for the sake of the Democratic party. He was one of those who was disposed to favor this organization, but, in doing so, he would be allowed to point out to members of the Union party that it was not his intention to be converted into a Democrat, and this certainly appeared to be the object, as the paper he had referred to spoke the sentiments of the Union party. He felt proud of the position which the party with which he had acted heretofore occupied before the country, for he was a member of the Southern Whig party. This he believed to be the true conservative party of the constitution, opposed to all the isms both of the North and South. He felt proud of being a member of this party, because its members were Union men, and they acted in harmony with the Union constitutional party, without surrendering any of their principles. He asked why the Union men were more willing to go into the Democratic Convention than the Whig Convention? The Whig party, being the true Union party, would do justice to them, and he would ask the Union party why it was that they come forward and sought a coalition with the Democratic party?

Mr. C. then proceeded at some length to show why the Union men should act with the Whig party, and in conclusion submitted some remarks on the subject of the next Presidential election; in the course of which he took occasion to say that his choice as an individual, as a member of the House, and a citizen of the United States for the next President, was Millard Fillmore. He believed that the country was more indebted to him than any man living for the peace and quietude which it now enjoyed; and it seemed to him that the South was under a moral obligation to stand by him and re-elect him President. There was a moral obligation resting upon all men who desired the peace and quietude of the country, and who were in favor of these measures as a final settlement of the slave question, to rally around the present President of the United States.

As to Gen. Scott, he believed him to be the greatest captain of the age, and that no man had ever lived who had achieved so much and been so lightly rewarded for his services. He, however, could not and would not, in the present condition of things, give his vote for him for President, and he believed he spoke the sentiments of the Southern Whig party. Unless Gen. Scott would do what had been demanded of him, and place his views clearly before the country, they would not give him their support. When Gen. Scott was acting Secretary of War he exerted himself to secure the passage of the compromise measures, and he was therefore entitled to the support of all compromise men; but he (Mr. C.) was determined never to go into a contest again and elect a man whom the abolitionists could say occupied their ground. If Gen. Scott should be nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, he did not believe he would receive the vote of one Southern State. The Southern Whigs were determined that no man should be elected by their votes President of the United States whose opinions were capable of being misrepresented.

Mr. MURPHY replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Cabell, and contended that the principles upon which the Union party of Georgia was formed were the principles recognised by the Baltimore Convention. The reason why the Union men of Georgia would go to the Baltimore Convention was that they believed that the Democratic party North would be more likely to recognise the principles for which they contended than the Whig party.

Mr. CABELL said that he had expressed the opinion that if the Democratic party should nominate a man who would take the same position which he had occupied for the last twelve months, and the Whig party would refuse to do so, he would give his support to the Democratic ticket. He would ask the gentleman from Georgia if the Democratic party should meet in caucus and adopt the double-sided resolutions of 1848, and refuse to put itself upon the position occupied by the Union party of Georgia, while the Whig party should adopt the Georgia Union platform, would he vote for the candidate of the Whig party?

Mr. MURPHY replied that the Union party of Georgia was organized upon a principle, and that principle had been proclaimed to the world, and he would not now say that he would vote for no man who should be opposed to that principle, or would vote against any man who should be in favor of it. He was in favor of going to the Baltimore Convention, because this principle would find no opposition there. If by going to this Convention and acting with the Democratic party they could counteract the influence of those opposed to them, and put the party upon correct and right principles, then he proposed that they should go there. As to the Presidency, he was willing to vote for any man having correct principles, and who pledged himself to carry those principles out; but without this, he would not say he would vote for this man because he was a Democrat, or that man because he was a Whig, or another man because he was a Union man.

THE LANDS AND THE STATES.

We are glad to perceive, in yesterday's account of the Congressional proceedings of the previous day, that an effort was made in the Senate by Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, to introduce an amendment to a bill granting lands to Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad, the effect of which, we trust, will be to awaken attention to a subject of general importance, connected with the disposition of the public lands. It is a subject to which we have heretofore referred as possessing special interest for the older States, in which no part of the unappropriated domain of the republic is to be found; which States, from the system now in vogue in Congress of giving the lands away for railroad purposes, to the different States in which they are situated, are compelled to witness the gradual—or, rather, the rapid—levy of a property which ought to be held for the common use or disposed of for equal benefit of all. It is an outrage upon right and justice to suppose this great estate should be administered for the sole, or even the superior, advantage of the new States. If it were proper that any partial disposition should be made of it, no claims could be preferred which would compare in strength and validity with those of the old Thirteen who established the title to it by their prowess in the Revolutionary war, and the ancient border States, the first born children of the Union, who, at such expense and privation and blood, wrested it from the hard hands of its savage occupants. Mr Underwood's amendment—not to go into details—proposed to make grants of land to the thirteen original States, and also to Vermont, Maine, Tennessee and Kentucky, to the extent, in the aggregate, of somewhat exceeding fourteen millions of acres, to be distributed according to their federal population, the proceeds to be applied by them to the purposes of education or internal improvements, as they might think proper.

Mr. Underwood said that his amendment was nothing more than equal justice; and he said what no one will deny. Education is as desirable and as costly in the old as in the new States; and if it be proper that the lands should be applied to the construction of public works, there can be no reason why the policy should be in any degree sectional or local. Railroads are as much wanted in Pennsylvania as in Iowa, or any other Western State; and their advantages would be as great, not merely to Pennsylvania alone, but to the West itself and the whole country. It seems monstrous that, while Illinois can boast an act of Congressional munificence from which she expects to create a fund of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars applicable to the construction of a single work, Pennsylvania should be left dependant upon the means of private citizens in her efforts to open those great railroad avenues of trade which are destined to prove of so much and such direct utility to the whole Mississippi valley and the region of the Lakes. Let us have our share of the public aid. Let all the States have their shares. All that build railroads for themselves build also for the country. Congress has established the constitutionality of promoting internal improvements through the means of land appropriations. There can be no constitutional difficulty in making the policy equal and general.

Phil. N. American.

The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in a recent letter from Paris, says:

"The confidence of French capitalists in the existing state of things is indicated by their sale of American securities, with a view to investment in French funds. I meet such almost daily at the Consulate, making transfers of United States stock."

The English stockholders in the French funds have generally sold out, having been tempted by the high prices. The French exhibit an extraordinary confidence in the stability of the government, which, it appears, is supported by the middling classes and the great monied interest. The price of the funds is the only just criterion that foreigners may judge of the domestic confidence in the ruling powers, as the press is muzzled and hoodwinked, and private letters are not safe from inspection. Taking our cue from the rise in property and the willingness of the French to repurchase all their own funds, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion but that they apprehend no disturbance of the peace of the country, at home or abroad. In England, however, this apparent strength of the French Government appears not to be realized or understood, and from the tone of the British press there is an absence of confidence which is expressed without blinking.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trading for a note given by me to Alexander McKellar, or bearer, (for a division,) for the sum of Fifty Dollars, payable January 1854.

PETER B. McKELLAR.

Harllessville, S. C., Jan. 1852. 59tf

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Page v. Goodman, in Equity, from Chowan. Argued by Bragg and Smith for Defendant, and Heath, for Plaintiff.

Saunders v. Haughton, in Equity, from Chowan. Argued by Smith, for Plaintiff.

Williams v. Harrell, in Equity, from Bertie. Argued by Bragg, for Plaintiff, and Smith for Defendant.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1852.

Hardy v. Leary, from Bertie in Equity. Argued by Bragg and Smith for Plaintiff.

Satterfield v. Reddick, in Equity, from Gates. Argued by Smith for Plaintiff, and Bragg, for the Defendant.

Den ex dem. Hardy v. Simpson, from Chowan. Argued by Smith for Defendant.

Shepard v. Parker, from Pasquotank.—Argued by Smith, for Defendant.

Sparkman v. Daughtry, from Bertie.—Argued by Smith and Bragg, for the Plaintiff, and Moore for the Defendant.

Burnett v. Thompson, from Bertie. Argued by Smith for Plaintiff, and Bragg, for Defendant.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1852.

Reed v. Kinnamon, in Equity, from Forsythe. Argued by Miller, for Defendant.

Lowler v. Nading, from Forsythe. Argued by Miller and Bryan, for Defendant.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5, 1852.

Crudup v. Patterson, from Franklin.—Argued by Iredell and Moore, for Plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood, for Defendant.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. Richard M. Bourdeaux, situated on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, some twelve miles from town, took fire on last Monday morning, the 2d inst., and was entirely consumed, together with the whole of his faniture, and about 1400 bushels ground peas; the latter having been stored in the basement. Also his smoke-house and about 5,000 pounds Bacon and Pork, and considerable fencing, besides other damage sustained by out-houses. The total loss is estimated at about six thousand dollars. We hear of no insurance on any of the property.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE GERMAN AND THE HUNGARIAN.—It is said that Dr. Kinkel, the German revolutionist, has been much more successful in raising the wind in this country than Kossuth. It is authoritatively reported that the "German National Loan" already amounts to millions, whilst the Hungarian is still less than $50,000. Kossuth is dinnered and suppered and flattered in all places and all *immaterial* ways, whilst Kinkel, whose motions are scarcely remarked, and whose receptions are "enthusiastic" nowhere, has contrived to raise funds every-where.

This is a remarkable fact. And it is no less remarkable that these men and their adherents, acting upon the same plans, avowing the same principles, and seeking the same objects, should *dislike* each other, and bitterly assail each other's motives and bonds. Yet such are the facts. And as such, they should lead the American people to think well, and to satisfy themselves, before they act, of the propriety and utility of endangering our neutrality for the assistance of either. The Republic, remarking upon these facts, says:

Kinkel and Kossuth, the meteoric luminaries of European revolution, are in obvious danger of collision, and all the consequences of such a calamity. Both are heroes and martyrs and prophets—both came here to tell of their country's woes, and to evoke "material and operative sympathy" in their country's behalf—both believe that they are able to convince Americans that their past foreign policy has been governed by a blunder—both are infinitely better republicans, in their own conceit, than Washington or Jefferson—and, to complete the similitude, both are now engaged in stately pilgrimages, pleading for subscriptions to certain loans.—Their missions are one and the same.—Their objects are identical. Their modes of action, their plans, their pleas, are all precisely similar. And yet, strange to say, they have no liking for each other—no admiration of each other's sagacity, or prudence, or patriotism—no confidence in each other's plans. Kinkel likes not Kossuth, or Kossuth Kinkel. The Governor of Hungary puts no trust in the missionary of Germany, and is treated with an equal lack of fondness or regard. Whether life behind the scenes has taught them that they are respectively unworthy of the plaudits bestowed upon them, or whether they are unwittingly influenced by the jealousy which identity of pursuits is vulgarly understood to engender, only the initiated can determine. We can but look on and wonder, regretting these manifestations of frailty on the part of men whose admirers have "hedged them in" with more "divinity than doth beset a king," and anticipating further exposures and explosions of the most startling kind. * *

We are at a loss to see what difference there is in the marketable value of their certificates. We set both down at *nil*.—We placed Kinkel's notes at that mark when they first appeared, and do the same with Kossuth's with equal confidence. If one is a "nonsensical piece of paper," so is the other. Each offers very large nominal security—each pledges the credit of a country with no better authority than the will of an individual—each depends upon the personal integrity of two or three men, of whose ability or honesty as financiers the world knows nothing—for aught we know to the contrary, Kinkel is as reputable in his private character and transactions as Kossuth; Kinkel has endured nearly, if not quite as much martyrdom as Kossuth; and assuredly a republic in Germany is as probable an event as a republic in Hungary. Were we compelled to choose between them, we should be disposed to give the preference to the German chances. But being happily exempted from the alternative, we repudiate both schemes, as alike worthless. Both are bubbles, blown up to catch the unwary.—If their authors displayed mutual confidence, and worked harmoniously together, the pockets of our citizens might be endangered; but being hostile to each other, and distrustful of each other's credit and honesty, there is slight occasion for extended alarm. The loans are, in fact, at once the bane and antidote; though respect for the illustrious men whose names they bear restrains us from indicating to which of the schemes these terms respectively belong.

THE KOSSUTH FUND.

We may have been regarded, by some of our readers, as having gone too far in the suspicion we have frequently expressed, that the Kossuth fund was really designed to be applied to a personal, rather than a political, object. Our suspicion arose from the circumstances of the case. They are in a strong degree verified by a fact, which has recently come to our knowledge.

We understand, from a New York correspondent, who is entitled to the fullest confidence, that the sum of the collections made by Kossuth and the New York Committee; excluding what may have been collected in the West, does not exceed $22,500; and that of this there remains in the hands of the Treasurer but $1,700, the residue having been withdrawn by *the disinterested champion of human liberty.*

Thus passeth away the glory of Kossuth; and thus, we still strongly incline to believe, will continue to pass away the substance of the Kossuth fund. Out of $22,500 contributed in New York *in trust* for the specific object of aiding in the working out of Hungarian liberty, the self-appointed and uncredited minister of *the government that is to be*, has applied to the use of *the mission*, $20,800. At this rate, when will he have enough to fill the public military chest?—*Rich. Whig.*

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Louisville met Friday evening and unanimously rejected an invitation to Kossuth, which had been previously passed by the other branch of the Council.

The Latest Fugitive Slave Case.—A fugitive Slave, owned by Morris Williams, in Bourbon county, Ken., was caught in Cincinnati on Friday, Jan. 23d, and taken back. He made his escape nearly two years since, and had not been heard of or seen until Wednesday last, when Mr. Williams, having business in the city, chanced to see him on the opposite side of Main street, in company with other colored men. He watched him and saw him where he stopped. Going back to Covington he gave the information and description to a few persons who came over and watched for him. They were unable to find him until the 23d; seeing him at the landing, they told him they wanted to employ a man to assist in saving a flat boat near the foot of Walnut street. He consented and went with them. Upon arraying there they grappled him, led him across on the ice, and safely delivered him into the hands of Mr. Williams, in Covington.

This looks more like a case of kidnapping than any thing else, and may subject the agents engaged in it to prosecution in the Courts of Ohio. The Fugitive Slave act affords the slave owner ample protection; let all arrests, then, be made in accordance with the provisions of that law. Whilst we entertain not the shadow of a doubt that the slave arrested in Cincinnati owed service to his master, Mr. Williams, yet that gentleman failed to make that fact apparent, and hereby set an unfortunate precedent.—*Richmond Times.*

Supposed Kidnappers Discharged.—We are informed, through the polite Southern mail agent, that Banks and Beech, who were recently arrested at Weldon, on the charge of attempting to kidnap two negroes, have been discharged. The wife of Banks has a life estate in them, and at her death they will go to a young man who is her son, and whose guardian had the arrest made, upon the supposition that Banks was endeavoring to run them off to appropriate them to his own use. On their arrest, the guardian went to Weldon, and the affair was settled without further proceedings. Beech was not materially concerned. Banks, we understand, was a resident of Elizabeth city, North Carolina.—*Richmond Whig.*

South Carolina, the Richmond Enquirer thinks is "getting ready to take part in the next Presidential struggle!" The proof of it is found in the following from the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser. We shall be glad to hail any sign of returning reason on the part of South Carolina, and perhaps there is no more practical way than finding out that a President is to be elected:

"It seems to us to be but the part of wisdom to make the best of a "hard case." And we are disposed to do so in the present instance. We trust, then, that if the State of South Carolina is to remain in this Union, she will begin to canvass this election with the rest of her sisters, and join such of them, as are identified with her by interest and position, in turning the great Presidential tide to the best purposes possible."

Signs of the Times—The Democratic Review.—The Democratic Review for January (says the Richmond Republican) begins the New Year with evident signs of *Progress*. It has in it a portrait and biographical sketch of Mazzini, the leader of "Young Europe." Its first article is on "1852 and the Presidency," and it points its finger plainly to Douglas as the democratic candidate. "The democratic nominee for '52," says the Review, must therefore, not be trammeled with ideas belonging to an anterior era, but a statesman who can bring young blood, young ideas, and young hearts to the councils of the Republic. Then the Review states who the democratic nominee must *not* be, and after describing various well known democratic aspirants, winds up with the exclamation—"and above all, your beaten horse, whether he ran for a previous Presidential cup as first or second, or nowhere at all on the ticket—none of them will do."—Oh! Cass and Butler, what an unkind cut was that?

Next in importance, and especially worthy the attention of the Southern Democracy, is an article on "Northern Lakes and Western Rivers," which stoutly contends for the improvement by Congress of the navigation of our rivers and Lakes.

The Review is also Kossuth-mad, Mazzini-mad, and Intervention-mad. It denounces President Fillmore for not promising Kossuth the aid of the nation, and in an article on Intervention it declares that when the "great question of Intervention" shall be submitted to the American People, the Democracy of the country will endorse the doctrine of Douglas on that subject by an overwhelming majority.—What say the Democracy of the South to that declaration?

THEATRICAL.

On Monday [illegible] of New York [illegible] scene of [illegible] brated and [illegible] gularly enou[illegible] case were the [illegible] win Forrest, t[illegible] riot there, [illegible] Macready [illegible] case, however, [illegible] dies was dir[illegible] unprotected w[illegible] rest's late wife.

We have not [illegible] any part of the [illegible] late Forrest suit, [illegible] for a divorce from [illegible] spite of the n[illegible] deatly prejudiced [illegible] in a verdict [illegible] fully acquitting [illegible] her alimony to [illegible] Forrest being [illegible]

Immediately [illegible] it occupied [illegible] changing her [illegible] den name [illegible] stage herself [illegible] fixed on Mrs. [illegible]

With this [illegible] take pleasure [illegible] the N. Y. Com[illegible]

INTIMI[illegible]

No circumst[illegible] gotten the [illegible] which the [illegible] Astor Place [illegible] ready assig[illegible] for the ex[illegible] have been [illegible] so forth, w[illegible] wiser policy [illegible] rac on [illegible] demonstrate [illegible] of the c[illegible] of an exp[illegible] way, in th[illegible] face Forrest [illegible] the real [illegible]

The actu[illegible] recently [illegible] deal was [illegible] the stage, [illegible] suppose. [illegible] friends, who [illegible] sits, as was [illegible] distance that [illegible] awarded by [illegible] ing at pres[illegible] source was [illegible]

Reports, ha[illegible] that certain [illegible] resolved to [illegible] they were parties at [illegible] Some of the ladies [illegible] cleared that they w[illegible] rior of any house [illegible] dared to appear [illegible] a like character [illegible] lodged in the [illegible] facts showed a [illegible] citizen, and [illegible] and while [illegible] herself and [illegible] in doing it so [illegible] law, from the [illegible] the Mayor, [illegible] and the [illegible] consented [illegible] going on [illegible] the injured [illegible] with a jury's [illegible] Forrest, [illegible] ship.

The warm [illegible] are due to ex[illegible] from local [illegible] Gen. Sandford [illegible] dially cooperated [illegible] so from a State [illegible] who, but for the [illegible] gainst them, would [illegible] to believe, from [illegible] Mrs. Sandford [illegible] where she [illegible] force was [illegible] properly organized [illegible] street, and pro[illegible] bling fire crowd[illegible] ment while [illegible] under arms, [illegible] mustered in [illegible] the police. [illegible] became [illegible] of the city [illegible] promptly the [illegible] to the call [illegible] satisfied that [illegible] chief of police [illegible] a premeditated [illegible] doned their [illegible]

Of course [illegible] Mrs. Sandford [illegible] hood, but we [illegible] triumph of [illegible] exercise of a [illegible] rowdies, by [illegible] sought by [illegible] rights.

It may be well [illegible] rest is stated to have [illegible] cessful debut [illegible]

James Buchanan.—[illegible] Buchanan is just now [illegible] date for the [illegible] Convention for P[illegible] remarked that he [illegible] of the recent [illegible] tervention, and [illegible] as to what are his [illegible] He is on record. [illegible] Senate, in 18[illegible], on the [illegible] he thus forcibly and [illegible] self opposed to [illegible]

"We have ours[illegible] standing alone, and [illegible] dent policy. This [illegible] to national happi[illegible] Let us never aband[illegible] us once more to go back [illegible] and declare to the world [illegible] Washington has not [illegible] at home, and indepen[illegible] nations, ought to be our [illegible] Let us do good to all [illegible] entangling alliances with [illegible]

Grand Agency.—The New[illegible] nal of Commerce says that [illegible] Riley, Esq., of that city, [illegible] ed the agent of the Peru[illegible] for the United States, and [illegible] plies may hereafter be [illegible] tioned to the demand

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852.

SPECIAL COURT.—Judge Settle is this week holding a Special Term of the Superior Court for Cumberland county.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—Professor Emmons, with his two assistants, his son, and Dr. McClenmahan of Chatham, was in this place last week, from an examination of the coal deposites in Chatham, and proceeded to Elizabethtown to the Marl beds in that vicinity.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.—The Washington Whig, Raleigh Times, and perhaps other papers, strongly object to the proposed plan of appointing Delegates to the National Whig Convention. We have heretofore expressed our approval of it, but if it does not meet with general approbation, we will cheerfully yield the point. We consider it a matter of very little importance—too little for Whigs to differ about.

But we think that the Times has altogether mistaken the proposition. It objects to the plan of "having every thing cut and dried and arranged at Raleigh and sent out for endorsement by the people of the State." No such plan has been proposed. It has been suggested that the county meetings,—instead of two sets of delegates, one to Raleigh and one to some other place—appoint the delegates to the Whig State Convention as delegates to the District Conventions also. These District delegations can then meet in Raleigh and appoint delegates to the National Convention, avoiding expense and loss of time, and rendering it unnecessary for those counties in which meetings have already been held, to hold others. We are inclined to think that these District Delegates would rise as an affront, any attempt to "cut and dry," at Raleigh, their business for them. And we also think, very decidedly, that no attempt would be made, by any Raleigh gentleman, to interfere in so indelicate a way with the proper business of others.

P. S. We see that the Whigs of Bladen have resolved (by a majority of *one* we hear,) in favor of a District Convention. That of course settles the question as to this District.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Bladen held a meeting on the 2d inst. Their proceedings will be found in another column.

The Whigs of Rowan met in Salisbury on the 31 inst. They appointed a number of Delegates to the State Convention; and adopted resolutions in favor of the renomination of President Fillmore, nominating Gov. Graham for the Vice Presidency, and approving of the Compromise measures. Their delegates to the State Convention are requested to use all proper exertions to secure the nomination for Governor to one who "shall be able and willing to snatch the Constitution from the hands of demagogues and political capitalists, and submit it to an open and free Convention of the people for revision and amendment."

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We learn from the report of Jno. Eccles Esq., Engineer, to the Directors, that the actual location of the road, except upon the 2d section, has been made to the Western bank of Puppy Creek. In the location, the line has been shortened and generally improved.

J. A. Williams, Esq., Contractor for 3 sections, has completed the clearing of the road, except upon a portion of the 2d section not located. Col. Gillis, Contractor on 3 sections, has nearly completed the bridge at Bones Creek, and has commenced clearing. Mr. McColman has commenced clearing on the 12th and 13th sections.—On the 14th and 15th, operations are not yet commenced, but no delay is anticipated by the Engineer.

The Contractors, says the report, are carrying on their operations with spirit and energy, and the prospect of the speedy grading of the road is very cheering.

MAIL ROUTES ON PLANK ROADS.—We are glad to see that Mr. Rusk, from the Post Office committee of the Senate, has introduced a provision constituting all Plank Roads mail routes, and authorising the Postmaster General to contract wherever he may think proper, for carrying the mail over them. This is in accordance with a similar law in regard to all rail roads and canals. The proposition passed to a third reading in the Senate.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—We have great pleasure in copying the annexed from the Carolinian, and in adding our hearty assent to its correctness. The carriage making business has grown up into importance here, supporting hundreds of persons, altogether owing to the enterprise, skill, and taste, of those engaged in it:—

We saw the other day at the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. A. H. Whitfield a close carriage which in elegance of structure and beauty of finish we have rarely seen surpassed. It was put up to the order of Col. C. D. Hill of Duplin. The lamps are peculiarly elegant. If there is any one thing in which Fayetteville possesses a pre-eminence, it is in the excellence of the riding vehicles which can be obtained at either of the carriage establishments here.

We see by the foundations of a new fire proof brick building of large dimensions, that our fellow citizen, A. A. McKethan, Esqr., is going ahead in his usually energetic manner. Phœnix like, he emerges from the ashes with renewed life and vigor.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Wilmington Journal thinks that "President Fillmore is certainly one of the most cautious men in the world," and forthwith falls to abusing and ridiculing him for his "chilling reserve" to Kossuth, and his "extremely timed cautiousness" in the case of the Irish committees who wished him to intercede for the pardon of O'Brien and Mitchell.

It occurs to us to ask whether the Journal has allowed its readers to see what the President said to Kossuth, and to the Irish Committee? We fear not. If it will publish the President's answers we shall be content to let its readers judge in both cases, not doubting that in their hearts a majority of them will agree that this cautiousness was exactly such as became the President of the United States. In our opinion, it is one of the President's strongest recommendations that he is not of the "I take the responsibility" sort. He does his duty, as WASHINGTON did it, taking that great and good man as his pattern and guide.

But the members of the Irish committees themselves met and passed resolutions approving of the President's conduct to them. If *they* were satisfied, surely the Journal should not complain.

The Journal says that the committees requested "the President's intercession, "but that the President declined all interference in the matter, alleging his adherence to the doctrine of *non-intervention*. No two things could be more dissimilar in character." And it adds that the President thereby committed a "ridiculous blunder."

Now we are inclined to believe, from this, that the Editor of the Journal has not himself read the President's reply, of which he professes to give his readers an account. For the President no where speaks of or alludes to the "doctrine of non-intervention." The President was aware that the things were dissimilar. He spoke of "interference," and "intercession," but not a word about non-intervention.

For ourselves, we like the President's caution far better than the Journal's *lively imagination*. The "ridiculous blunder" is all the Journal's, not the President's.

MONEY WANTED.—The Treasurer of the State advertises for sealed proposals, till the 8th of March next, for the purchase of $30,000 of State Bonds, to be issued under the act of Jan. 28, 1851.

FIRE.—We regret to learn from the Journal, that the Bridge on the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, about 8 miles from Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary. The disaster caused but a slight detention for a day or two.

COINAGE OF THE MINT.—The coinage in January, 1852, amounted to $1,242,356 49. Gold and silver bullion deposited during the month amounted to $4,178,150.

MONSTROUS MURDER.—The public mind is occasionally shocked by some horrid butchery, which would disgrace a savage, yet is committed in the heart of one of our great cities.

Such a crime has just come to light in Philadelphia. Some little girls, playing on the banks of the Delaware, discovered three sacks, connected together, frozen in the ice. They called some men, who cut the bags out of the ice, and on partially opening one of them discovered portions of a human body. The suspicion at once flashed upon their minds that it was the body of a boy, the son of a German Jew pedlar, who had himself been engaged in his father's occupation of peddling watches, jewelry and fancy articles, but who had been missed for a few days. An immense crowd of excited people soon assembled, in whose presence the bags were opened, and a horrid spectacle was presented.

In one sack was a hand, and legs and feet; in another a thorax, arms and hands, with the viscera of the chest; and in the third, the lower portion of the trunk, and the hips and thighs, with the viscera of the abdominal region. The portions of the body in the different sacks were, with parts of the clothing of the deceased, fixed and tied together, so as to occupy the least space.

The head had been severed from the trunk, the body hewn in twain, the legs chopped off at the knees, and the feet partly cut from the legs, at the ancles, so that they might be bent upward! There had also been an attempt to cut the thorax in two lengthwise. On the top of the head were two frightful wounds, fracturing the skull. The nose was likewise broken, and the eyes blackened.

On putting the mutilated parts of the body together, and laying the whole out in the Coroner's ice-box, they formed the perfect corpse of a youth about 17 years old—the exact age of the lad, Lehman.—The body, furthermore, corresponded to his in size, height, and general appearance. The clothing, too, was of the same description as his. Indeed, no doubt whatevever remained that the corpse was that of young Lehman.

When last seen the deceased had with him about $200 worth of jewelry, &c.

Circumstances fixed suspicion on two Hungarian refugees as the perpetrators of this shocking murder.

We have received a notice of a marriage from Moore county, the writer of which has taxed us with 5 cents postage, when he would have had to pay but 3 cents. When a man asks a favor of an Editor he should at least pay the postage.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 3d, Mr. Badger presented a memorial of the assistant marshal of Caswell county, asking additional pay for taking the census.

And Mr. Mangum presented six similar memorials, among which were that of Dickson Mallard, of Duplin, A. Carmichael of Wilkes, and Shepherd K. Nash of Orange.

In presenting these memorials, Mr. M. said that it appeared pretty evident to him that the rule of the square and cube root, by which the compensation for the services of these marshals was estimated, was a great humbug. It might do very well in a dense population; but in a sparse population, of hills and valleys, it afforded insufficient compensation for the services they have rendered.

The bill introduced by Mr. Badger, from the Naval Committee, to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the Navy, (substituting several other modes of punishment for whipping, which has been abolished,) was taken up, advocated by Mr. Badger, and opposed by Messrs. Atchison and Chase.

Mr. Atchison moved to strike out from the bill the words "bread and water."

The PRESIDENT. It is not in order.—The amendment has been agreed to in the Senate.

Mr. ATCHISON. Then I move to reconsider; and for this reason: They have protected the sailor's back. Now, sir, I am disposed to protect his stomach. I consider the one about as respectable as the other. I think the punishment of confinement to bread and water, although it may not be infamous, is far more severe than giving him a flogging. If I had to select between the two, sir, I would take the flogging. [Laughter.]

The question being taken upon the motion to reconsider, it was rejected.

After some debate the bill was passed to a third reading.

At the suggestion of Mr. Gwin, and with the consent of Mr. Badger, who had the floor on the Compromise resolution, that subject was postponed till Tuesday the 10th, to allow other more pressing business to be taken up.

Several private bills were taken up and passed.

On Wednesday, Mr. Badger presented six memorials from assistant marshals, in N. C., asking additional pay for taking the census.

Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company.

On Thursday, a long debate occurred on the resolution to contract with Donelson & Armstrong for the Census printing, in which Messrs. Smith, Badger, Cass, Borland, and Hamlin took part.

On Friday, Mr. Pratt presented a petition of the Board of Trade and Insurance companies of Baltimore, asking an appropriation for fog-bells on the light boats and islands in Chesapeake Bay, and on Capes Henry, Hatteras, Fear, and Currituck, or False Cape. Referred.

Mr. Badger presented five more petitions asking additional pay for taking the census, (more victims, said Mr. B. playfully, to the "square root" computation of my friend from Kentucky.) Among them, from A. H. Dismukes of Chatham county, Daniel C. McNeill of Robeson, and C. W. Woolley of Montgomery.

Mr. Underwood defended the mode of computation, denying that these marshals had set forth any facts as to number of square miles in their counties, and the number of persons to each, but had all asked for an increase of compensation. The rule, he insisted, would be found to work well for the Government, and fairly for the marshals.

The day was devoted to private bills.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, after some morning business, the House took up the bill to make land warrants assignable, and the debate occurred which is copied in another column.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the bill to make land warrants assignable occupied the House. It was finally ordered to a third reading.

The Hillsborough Recorder says that Hon. Archibald Dixon, recently elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky, is a native of Caswell county, in this State.

We were misinformed, we believe, as to the nativity of Mr. Benjamin, the Senator-elect from Louisiana. The N. O. Delta says that he was born in the Island of St. Thomas, and, when a child was taken by his father to Charleston. He was brought here when very young, and was at school here.

A MAMMOTH TURKEY.—On the 30th ult. a turkey weighing 33 lbs. was sold to Mr. Packer, Washington market, New York, for about $5. It about filled a champagne basket.

This reminds us of a good story told by a friend, who, dining with a dignitary in London some years ago, was asked his opinion of some poultry on the table, presented to the host by his son-in-law in Wales. He was next asked how large a turkey he had ever seen in the U. States? He replied that he had never weighed one, but his friend Gov. —— had told him that he had dined, on a visit to the swamp lands in North Carolina, on a turkey weighing forty pounds! "*Forty pounds!*" exclaimed every one at the table, laying down their knives and forks, and looking with scarcely disguised incredulity at the narrator of this marvellous story. "Yes," he replied, "and Gov. —— added that *the lady who served up the turkey weighed 450 lbs., and was the smallest of five sisters.*"

The company hereupon quietly resumed their knives and forks, having evidently made up their minds that it was all "a traveller's story."

Birney, the abolitionist, says he is not dead, as was reported by telegraph.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara arrived with Liverpool dates to the 17th.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending Jan. 16, were 41,000 bales, of which Speculators took 4000, and Exporters 2800. Prices were stiffer: Uplands, Fair, 4¼; Fair Orleans, 5¼. The demand was good, and holders were pressing on the market.

The news by the Europa had given more confidence to holders of better prices, but there was still an anxiety to realize.

The stock in port was 408,000 bales, of which 225,000 were American, against 455,000 last year, of which 258,000 were American.

Indian Corn had improved 1s. 6d. a 2s, and was in good demand at 29s. 6d. a 34s. for Mixed and Yellow, and 32 for White. Wheat was unchanged.

The French Constitution had been promulgated. Napoleon was styled Prince President. Justice is to be dispensed in the name of the President, who is to have power to originate laws, the pardoning power, the command of the forces, the declaring of War, the making of treaties, and the appointment of Senators and officials, who swear obedience to the Constitution, and the President's power to designate his successor.

Napoleon was about to marry a Princess of Sweden.

The National Guards had delivered up their arms without trouble.

At Vienna, the American Charge d'Affaires and the Turkish Ambassador were not invited to a grand ball—the Austrian Cabinet thus marking its dissatisfaction with the course pursued by their respective Governments towards Kossuth, by putting their diplomatic representatives in coventry.

LATER.—The Europa brings accounts to the 21th ult.

Two, if not three, attempts had been made on President Napoleon's life. An officer snapped a pistol at him, and the wife of an ex-prefect had attempted to poinard him. Some changes have already taken place in his ministry. The state of things in France was unsettled and alarming. No news in England.

Cotton was bouyant. Sales of the week 41,000 bales; advance of 1-16 on middling qualities.

A telegraphic despatch to the N. Y. Express, Saturday last, says,

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Graham, has been so ill for some days, that he has been unable to transact public business. Report represents him to be seriously ill.

MARRIED,

In Mocksville, N. C., on the 28th ult., by J. B. Jones, Esq. Dr. IRA B. FITZGERALD, of Waynesville, N. C., to Miss ELIZABETH BEALL, daughter of Dr. B. L. Beall, of Davidson county.

On the 29th ult., by T. M. Moore, Esq. Mr. ALFORD M. PICKETT, of Chatham, to Miss MELLICENT JANE LEWELLEN, daughter of Mr. McLary Lewellen, of Randolph.

In Wilmington, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Deane, Mr. WM. H. McKOY, of Sampson county, to Miss FRANCENIA E., daughter of Dr. Wm. A. Berry, of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Moore county, Miss REBECCA McINTOSH, daughter of Kenneth McIntosh, aged about 35 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and departed in full faith in the death of her Savior. Also, on the 3d inst., Mrs. MARGARET MURCHISON, consort of Duncan Murchison, Sr. aged 87. She was a regular member of the Presbyterian church for sixty years, and left in full assurance in the death of her Savior. Also, on the 4th, Miss FLORA MURCHISON, daughter of the above, aged about 46. They were buried on the 5th, side by side. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and left the world in full faith and interest in a better change.—[*Com.*

In the announcement of the death of Martin Crawford Rush, in the Observer of the 30th Dec., there was a mistake in the name. It should have been Mastin Crawford Rush, son of Wm. C. Rush, of Kemper county, Miss. He died on the morning of the 16th December, at the residence of W. R. Leak. The deceased was a little turned 20 years of age, was on a visit to the old North State. He was a member of the Methodist church, and a professor of religion; a dutiful child and a noble-hearted youth, highly esteemed by all that knew him.—[*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOSEPH H. SINTAS, aged 55 years. Mr. S. was a native of Gibraltar, but for the last thirty-five years a resident of Wilmington, and was for many years Vice Consul of Portugal.

In Moore county, on the 28th ult., DAVID GRAHAM, an old and highly esteemed citizen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 7—Str Gov Graham, with Mike Brown and Telegraph in tow, and goods for J H Lindsey, Jenkins & Roberts, Young & Horton, H L Myrover & Co, W Lassiter, Council & Coin, E C Hall, C T Haigh & Son, B F Bell, Summerell, Powe & Co, Mrs Hart, J D Williams, Long & Webb, W F Moore, Rankin & McLean, J Lassiter, R T Long, T O Smith, P P Johnson, Leete & Johnson, D M McDonald, D & W McLaurin, W R Valentine, B C Manf Co, Cook & Johnson, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, H & E J Lilly, A H Whitfield, C A Harrison, D W Rogers, J Utley, C G Yates, A W Steel, Lawrence & Troy, C Banks, J W Baker, Weatherly & Martin, Carr & Watson, Holmes, Culps & Co, Union Manf Co, W Sanders, R Gray, G C Mendenhall, J H Thompson, S Farlow, M L & R J Holmes, Heark & Jones, J A Gilchrist, J Womble, Hauser & Wilson, N L Stith & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 6—Brig Tribune from New York: Schrs Era from Boston, Julia Ann from Newport, Me. Cora Ann Linsey from Newbern.

Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Joint Stock Company,

9th FEBY, 1852.

☞ The Notes given for the first Instalment of 25 per cent. on Subscriptions to the Stock of this Company, will be due at the Bank of Cape Fear on the 19th instant.

Those who have not filed Notes, according to the terms of their subscription, will save the Officers of the Company trouble by doing so before the 19th inst.

A. McLEAN, Ch'n of the
Board of Trustees.

63-3t] Carolinian one time.

LINSEED OIL.

5 BBLS. North Carolina Linseed Oil. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods *consigned* to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.

Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 63tf

TAKEN UP,

BY John Mills, in Montgomery county, near Edinburg, a small bay MARE, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old. She has a knot on the inside of the right hind hock, and a knot in front of the left fore knee; a small star in her forehead. Valued at Fifteen Dollars.

S. HALTOM, Ranger.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 53*3tpd

Fayetteville Prices Current.

FEBRUARY 10, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10	11
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	9	10½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¾	
Prime,	7¼	
Fair,	7	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	15	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 6 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¾
Osnaburgs,	9¼	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 60	4 75
Fine,	4 35	4 50
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	55	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	1	
HIDES—		
Dry,	9	11
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba,	24	27
New Orleans, (none.)		
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 60	1 75
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 15	1 20
Clover, (none.)		
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	75	
Buck,		
SPIRITS—	1	
Peach Brandy,	2 50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	40	45
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	11	13
Crushed,	10	12
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	5	
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2¼	2½
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

COTTON continued even and steady during the week, with occasional sales above our marks.

CORN.—The arrivals by boats have nearly all been sold at 80 cts. From the wagons it still brings 85 to 90.

Trade during the week has been good.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull at 10¼ 7000 bushels corn retailing from vessel at 65. Northern Hay 95. Lard plenty at 10 to 12½. Turpentine, soft 2 35, hard 1 45 to 1 50. 200 to 300 bbls. Spirits sold at 32. Common Rosin 95. Shingles 2 62 to 2 87. A raft wide boards and scantling sold at $10. 8 rafts Timber sold, 1 at $9, 1 at $10, 2 at $10 50, 1 at $10 75, 1 at $11, 1 at $11 50, and 1 at $12 50.

At Charleston, cotton 6¾ to 8 3-16, no change.

At New Orleans, lower qualties of cotton easier. Middling 7¼.

At New York, strict middling upland cotton 8¼.

At Columbia, cotton 5¼ to 7 80-100.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,442,695 bales, against 1,342,263 last year. Increase 100,432.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

North Carolina Argus, Salisbury Watchman, and Greensborough Patriot, each three *months*.

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats Stevenson, David Lewis, and James Cassiday, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores; to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 63tf

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of 1st Jan. 1851:

E A Allen.

Liddie Bass, T J Bulla, S D Barksdale, Stephen Brock.

Wm Carman, Rev A B Cabaniss, Jas Chason, L F Carr.

Jas Dillon, D J Dardin, Laurence Dew, John Daughtry, Wm Dawson.

Wm Evans.

Julien P Faison.

J B Gray, James Godwin, John Giles, Dr D Gilchrist, John Gibson, F L Golding.

C A Harrison, S G Holly, Thos Haskew, Martha Hill, Mathew Hales.

John W Johnson, Rev Wm Jones, Laura A Jones, J J Johnson, Wm Jones, Jas Jones.

Johnson Kelly.

Peter Lord.

Susan Mathews, Thos R Murray, Israel P Moore.

Jas A MacKay, Jno A McDaniel, Alex'r McDermid, Wm H McKay, S H McMillan, John McCorquodale, Mrs F McKay, Angus McDonald, Master Dan'l McFadgen, Murdoch McLean.

Francis M Neill, James Nickolson.

J C Pervis.

J M Robinson, Hugh Rodgers, Mathew Reid.

Rebecca Saunders, John Sawer, Henry S Stewart, Neill Shaw.

Alex Watson, Jas H Weathers, John W Williams, Miss Susan E Womack, Miss M J Wade, Sarah A Williams, Luther A Williams, W A Wilkensen, John A Wright, Merrill Wood.

70] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Feb. 1, 1852. 1w

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

Dentistry.

DR. KEA is now at the Fayetteville Hotel, and will be pleased to attend to any calls in his Profession during his stay of a week or ten days.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 63tf

The Steamer Chatham

will resume her semi-weekly trips between this place and Wilmington, on Monday the 16th inst., leaving Fayetteville every MONDAY and THURSDAY the ensuing, at 7 o'clock A. M., and running through the same day.

Leaving Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, after the arrival of the Cars from the North. The Steamer Gov. Graham, with as many Tow Boats as may be necessary, will run in connexion with the Chatham, as often as may be necessary to carry all Freights that may offer. The addition of another large Flat (the Gen'l Mallett,) to this Line, affords increased facilities for the shipping public. Goods shall certainly have as quick transit by this Line as any other.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agt.
Cape Fear S. B. Co.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

The North Carolina Argus, Salisbury Watchman, and Greensborough Patriot, each 3 wks.

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 62tf

Cumberland County, North Carolina,

AVERASBOROUGH, February 2d, 1852.

☞ There being a rumor in circulation that I have a wife which I deny, and if there is a woman that claims me for a husband let her come forward and make it known personally, by letter or public print. In order that I may be acquitted before the community in which such a report has had circulation.

G. W. STRICKLER.

Richmond (Va.) Whig please copy to the amount of $2.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.
HEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE LIFE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH,
Governor of Hungary.

WITH notices of the Distinguished Men, and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an appendix, containing Kossuth's Address to the People of the United States; and the most important of the addresses, letters and speeches of the Great Magyar Chief. By P. C. Headley, author of "Life of the Empress Josephine," "Life of Lafayette," etc., with an Introduction by Horace Greeley. In one elegant 12 mo. volume of 464 pp., with an accurate steel Portrait. Price $1.25.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every county in the United States, (not already occupied,) to sell the above popular work. It is believed that almost every *reading* family will be glad of the opportunity of possessing the Life and Speeches of the noble Hungarian. Such is the present indication from the unparalleled sale of the work.

Address DERBY & MILLER,
Auburn, N. Y.

A single copy sent by mail, *free of postage* on receipt of the price, post paid.

Feb. 6, 1852. 63

A Farm and Beautiful Residence
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the Southwest, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

Carolinian, Raleigh Standard and N. C. Telegraph copy 6 times, and send bills to this office.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals for clearing, grading, planking, bridging and finishing the Anson Plank Road; and also, for supplying all the necessary lumber, timbers, and other material for the construction of the said road, will be received until the last Wednesday in February next.

For particulars and specifications apply to the President at Cheraw.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for the cutting and hauling of logs, and sawing and delivering of lumber at the mill of the Anson Plank Road Company. The location of the mill and timber land, will be shown on application to the President.

ALLAN McFARLAN,
President A. P. R. C.

January 31, 1852. 62-tlwF

DR. LITTLE'S COMPOUND TONIC PILLS,

For the cure of children and half-grown persons of Pale and Cadaverous Habits, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Loss of Appetite, Torpid or Confined Bowels, Swelling of the Feet and Legs, Emaciation, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

By the use of these pills he has often cured every disease of this important class, which are always connected with, or dependent upon, a weak or enervated state of the digestive organs. Those who are afflicted with the diseases enumerated, need only to try them to realize their good effect; and that too, in the use of a single box of the pills, although it may take several boxes to cure them. The Compound Tonic Pills never nauseate the stomach, or disagree with the bowels, nor do they require particular attention, except to take one three times a day regularly. In no less degree of success have these pills been used in cases of females, where habits are not well established.

Dr. Little—Dear Sir: For over four years I was afflicted with an exceedingly obstinate and painful ulcer on the inside of my ancle, from which I suffered extreme torture; and having applied to several physicians, besides using many of the patent "nostrums of the day," without any relief, and fearing, from my growing worse every day, that my last resort would be to the surgeon, to amputate my leg, I was induced finally to try your valuable Tonic Bitters and Compound Tonic Pills. From the use of which I soon found relief, and in less than one month was entirely well; and I have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since, which has been about a year ago. Truly yours,

HENRY TEMPLES.

Wilkinson co., Geo., June 1850.

The fac-simile of the signature of Dr. W. G. Little will be found upon the outside wrapper of each of his Medicines.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Manufacturing Depot, No. 264 Market street, Philadelphia, and Macon, Georgia.

☞ To be had also of James Cain, Rockfish; A. Watson, Floral College; Townsend & Douglass, Bennettsville; Dr. F. M. Cohen, Charleston; C. C. Barbee, Barclaysville; F. F. Pescud, Raleigh.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent for Fayetteville.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 8th December 1851, formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESSEL & EILERS, have taken Stores Nos. 1 and 2, of P. K. Dickinson's building, on North Water street, Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by Mr. Miles Costin, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, at wholesale.

J. WESSEL.
H. B. EILERS.

Jan'y 19, 1852. 58-law1m

J. WESSEL. H. B. EILERS.

WESSEL & EILERS,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Grocers,

North Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.,

INTEND to keep at the above Stand a general assortment of

Groceries, Liquors and Provisions,

At Wholesale—and to carry on a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

REFERENCE:

E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch Bank of the State,
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank,
P. K. Dickinson, Esq.,
Wilmington.

Poppe & Co.,
Pellnier & Potter,
New York.

Jan'y 19, 1852. 58-law1m

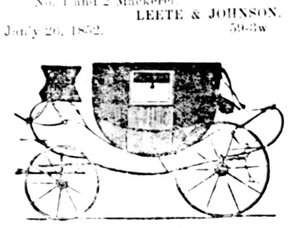
JUST RECEIVED.

The Subscribers have just received:

Rowland's Mill Saws,
Ditto Cross cut ditto,
Blacksmith Bellows,
Grindstones and Hangings,
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel.

LEETE & JOHNSON.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59-3w



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,

8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 12 Buggies.

Also, nearly finished,

10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies.

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its quality.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

A Card.

HAVING sustained a severe loss by the fire on the night of the 24 January, I am compelled to call on all those who are indebted to me to make immediate payment. If they cannot, I hope they will pay what they can, either in cash or notes negotiable at Bank.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 5, 1852. 55tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to abandon entirely all attempts at farming, I offer for sale the tract of land on which I lately resided, three miles above Lumberton. It contains 800 acres, about 200 of which are cleared. This offer presents the following inducements to persons wishing to buy land:

1. A healthy locality and excellent water.
2. Good soil.
3. Great facilities for making Timber and Turpentine, (10,000 boxes already cut.)
4. Comfortable dwelling and out-houses.
5. Young & thrifty Orchards & Grape Vines
6. Reasonable price and easy terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., } 59-tf
Jan. 24, 1852. }

To Farmers, Gardeners & Florists.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by Messrs. B. K. Strong & Co., of Weathersfield, Ct., S. Sole Agent in North Carolina for the sale of their famous GARDEN SEEDS, offers at wholesale and retail a very large and full assortment of the best Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted the growth of 1851.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

L. H. WEBB.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19, 1852. 58-6w

Office of the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company,

JANUARY 23, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, by either of the undersigned, until the 15th of February next, for the delivery of about 170,000 feet B measure, of sound yellow pine Timber, at the site of the proposed Plank Road Bridge over the Cape Fear River at Campbellton. Said timber to be cut down this winter and delivered in such quantities, and at such times as the undersigned may direct; so that the whole is delivered by the 25th April next.

The dimensions of the timber can be seen by calling upon John Waddill, Jr., from whom all other necessary information can be obtained.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. G. McRAE.

59-tf]

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the subscribers will please call and settle their respective dues with J. W. Powers, who alone is authorized to close the concern.

J. W. POWERS.
ROBERT REGISTER.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58-3w

Livery Stable Business.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above busines as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FOR HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Cook. Apply to COOK & TAYLOR.

Jan'y 22. 58tf

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the immense amount of benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be exclusively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Asylums, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy the attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive, have been from patents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with unvarying accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by Law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as a genuine article, free from adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority, and worth as should commend it all to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which time has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be—and in it by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford PHYSICIANS a new agent on which they can rely for the best results and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, in Clinton by WARREN JOHNSON & CO., and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

January 26, 1852. 59-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN.

Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

10,000 SPORTSMEN

WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality.—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,

Hay street, nearly opp site the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

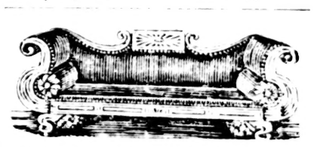
Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1852. 55-1Y



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

Page's Circular-Saw Steam Mills.

THE undersigned is the authorized Agent for the above valuable Mills, and will be glad to receive orders for "Circular Saw Mills", to be propelled either by Steam, Water or Horse power. These Mills have been used on the Plank Roads in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and are always approved. They are used and preferred by the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and I have the word of some of the very experienced Directors of that Company to say they perform admirable. They are cheaper than any other Mill, will perform better, and saw more lumber.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 13, 1851. 39-3m

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those indebted to us by Note or Account, will please call and settle. We are in want of money. Interest will be charged on all Accounts for 1851 after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Jan'y 1, 1852. 54tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock, A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

Greensborough (N. C.) Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "THE GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
JOHN A. MEBANE, }
W. J. McCONNEL, } Executive Com.
WM. S. RANKIN, }

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan.	John A. Mebane.
W. J. McConnel.	Andrew Weatherly.
William S. Rankin.	C. P. Mendenhall.
Jed. H. Lindsay	Lyndon Swaim.
Shubal G. Coffin.	Jesse Shelly.
William H. Reece.	Jonathan W. Field.

Tyre Glenn.

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take Risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance are, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; and no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1851. 51-3m

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Oxford Female College.

THIS Institution, located in Oxford, Granville Co., N. C., under the care of Rev. Samuel Watt, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet, straw, in winter trimmed with deep blue silk velvet and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with Pink Ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms.—Per session of five months, payable one half in advance. Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take a partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in an English course at $10 for each study. Extra expenses: Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $5. The same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle Work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be had by addressing the President.

By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.

Dec. 16, 1851. 48-tIM

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of J. A. Rowland & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.
JOHN C. MOORE.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm, at their former Stand in Lumberton, under the style of ROWLAND & McKAY, where Goods of every description can be bought on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, July 1, 1851. 1tf

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

—ALSO—

A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine,
Just received and for sale cheap, by
PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

NOTICE.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a well selected stock of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS. Among their stock will be found the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESS GOODS, together with a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing; Umbrellas; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; all kinds of Boots and Shoes; Carpeting; Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars; Hardware and Cutlery; Leather; Hollow-ware and Crockery-ware; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars; Teas; Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Salt, Molasses, Iron and Nails.

With many other Goods, which will be sold very cheap for Cash, or on time to those who pay punctually. We would be glad if our friends and the public generally would give us a call.

J. T. COUNCIL & CAIN.

Sept. 1, 1851. 18tf

NEW ARRIVALS.

BY the late arrivals we have received MOLASSES, in hhds., tierces and bbls.

FISH.—We have Salmon, Mackerel in bbls. and half bbls., and Mullets and Herring.

Also, yellow planting Irish Potatoes.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Jan'y 8, 1852. 54-8w

GARDEN SEED.

Fresh and Genuine.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received and offers for sale, a very large supply of Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEED,

Of this year's growth, among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Six Weeks.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip.
" Bassino.
Long Blood.
White French Sugar.
Yellow.
CABBAGE—Early York.
Flat Battersea.
Large Ox Heart.
" Flat Dutch.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Large Drumhead.
Drumhead Savoy.
CAULIFLOWER—Early London.
CARROT—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
CELERY—White Solid.
CUCUMBER—Early Russia.
Early Cluster.
Long Green.
EGG PLANT.
CORN—Smith's Early White.
Sweet or Sugar.
LETTUCE—Large Green Head.
Ice Coss.
Large Cabbage Head.
MELON—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Mountain Sweet Water.
NASTURTIUM.
OKRA.
ONION—Large Red.
White Portugal.
PARSLEY—Curled.
PARSNIP—Long Smooth.
PEAS—Early Charlton.
Large Marrowfat.
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Bull Nose.
Sweet Spanish.
PUMPKIN—Connecticut.
RADISH—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Rose cold Winter.
Long Salmon.
SPINACH—Round.
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—Large Red
Large Smooth.
Pear Shaped.
Large Yellow.
TURNIP—Flat Dutch.
Red Top Flat.
Large Norfolk
White Globe.
Long Tankard.
Ruta Baga.
SAGE.
THYME.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1851. 54tf

North Carolina Kerseys.

AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. have just received a large lot of "Salem Kerseys," known to all of our Planters as the best goods for negroes that are offered in this market.—Those who have been waiting, had better come and get supplied, as they are going off rapidly.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1851. 48-tf

Southern Manufacture.

WE have formed a company styled the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company, of Alamance County, North Carolina, two miles West of the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, on Cane Creek, at the Foundry owned by David Dixon & Brothers, and would respectfully announce to the citizens of Alamance and the adjoining Counties, that we are now prepared to Manufacture in the neatest and best style—Wheat Thrashing Machines, from two to six horse power; Cutting Machines of different sizes; Wool Carding Machines; double and single Mill and Factory Gear; Saw and Grist Mill Irons; edge Tools; Cotton Yarn and Wool Rolls, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Our long experience in the Manufacturing Business enables us to feel no hesitation in saying that our work shall not be surpassed by any shop in the South.

All letters addressed to the Agent of the Company at the Snow Camp P. O., Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

DAVID DIXON, Agent
of the S. C. Manufacturing Company.

Snow Camp, Dec. 9, 1851. 47-6m

NOTICE and A. McMILLAN have enterep into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING,
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

MOLASSES AND FISH.

20 HHDS. new crop *MOLASSES*, a superior article.
25 bbls. Fish.

Just received.
P. P. JOHNSON.

Jan'y 12, 1852. 55tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.

Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

FALL, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were for sale in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Candles! Candles!! Candles!!!

BEST FAYETTEVILLE MOULD CANDLES for sale at the Proprietor's Store, Hay street, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jeweler's Store.

Persons desiring to have their Tallow made into Candles will please send it in.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-3m

JUST RECEIVED,

60 BBLS. Northern WHISKEY.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 10, 1851. 47tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Stock.

1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes,

of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

TURPENTINE LAND

FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

18th Nov. 1851.

W. MACINTYRE offers for sale—
15 bbls. clear MESS PORK.
3 bbls. No. 1 Lard.
5 kegs Butter, fine quality.

Liberty Point. 40tf

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,

Drapers, Tailors,

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHIERS,

110 *William street, New York,*

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☜ NEW YORK PRICES. ☞

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*

Nov. 17, 1851. 40-3m

FAYETTEVILLE CONFECTIONERY.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

INFORMS the public, that he has refitted his Establishment on Green Street, and has on hand a fresh supply of CANDIES, manufactured by himself out of the best Loaf Sugar, and warranted free from starch, flour, paste, and pernicious paints. His whole time and attention is now devoted to making Candy, and he is prepared to supply all orders with Candies equal to any made in the United States. These Candies he warrants to keep in any climate; and he will sell to Town or Country merchants, as cheap as good and pure Candy can be purchased in New York or elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1851. 34-tf

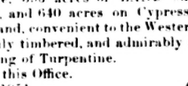
NOTICE.

A TEACHER wanted, to take charge of the Academy at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself, at this office.

J. A. MAULTSBY.

Whiteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 48-tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.



THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

HAY.

100 BALES HAY,
500 Bushels Corn. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 2, 1851. 44-tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT

COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

THIS a fine season for planting trees, shrubs, grape vines, strawberries, raspberries, &c. In *Winter*, the dryer the ground the better, as the soil fills in round the roots closer and lighter, without that packing which takes place in wet weather.

To plant a tree or shrub, dig a large hole and fill with soil rich enough to grow good corn. The best compost is a mixture of *mellow* clay, decomposed vegetable matter, and a little ashes or lime. Always plant figs and other tender trees on the *North* side of a fence or house, as it is not the cold but the sudden changes that injure them.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

Jan'y 19, 1852. 57tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4-tf

H. G. HALL,

Fayetteville Foundry.

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

☞ A lot of Babbet Metal for sale.

Winslow street, Sept. 1, 1851. 18Y

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner. L. H. WHITAKER.

August 24, 1850. 34tf

75 Ebls. No. 1 Herring.
25 " " 3 Mackerel.
100 Bales Hay.
100 Pieces Cotton Bagging.
50 Coils Rope.
200 Lbs. Twine.
30 Hhds. Molasses.
5 Hhds. Fair Sugars.
50 Bags Rio Coffee.

With Alum and Sack Salt, and Groceries generally, for sale at the lowest market prices, by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 14, 1851. 13tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to. E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

NEW CARPETING.

10 ROLLS Brussels, Ingrain and Stair Carpeting, new and fashionable Patterns, just received.

—ALSO—

15 kegs Spikes and large Nails,
25 boxes Raisins,
30 bags Shot,
Indigo, Chocolate, Salad and Castor Oil, with an addition to our Stock of Hardware.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf

15 FULL SETS country-made BREECHING, for wagons.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 300,000 lbs. RAGS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid on delivery in Fayetteville.

DAVID MURPHY.

Rockfish, Cumberland, Aug. 20, 1851. 15-6m

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by
H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 78tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Alfordsville.

The first session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1851. 53-tf

New Firm.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of HALL & SACKETT, for the purpose of doing a Dry Goods and Hardware Business, and have taken the Store 5 doors East of the Fayetteville Hotel.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

August 26, 1851. 16tf

FOR THE FARMERS.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, Harrows, Ploughs and Plough fixtures of different patterns, &c. &c. For sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1, 1851. 27tf

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S[illegible], *Governor of the State of North C[illegible]*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the [illegible] of members of each House of the [illegible] sembly did at the last session pass [illegible] Act:

AN ACT to amend the C[illegible] North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qu[illegible] required for the electors to vote [illegible] ate conflicts with the fundamental [illegible] liberty: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the [illegible] of the State of North C[illegible] enacted by the authority* [illegible] of the whole number of [illegible] concurring, that the section [illegible] tion of the first Article of the [illegible] tution ratified by the people [illegible] on the second Monday of [illegible] 1855, be amended by strik[illegible] and possessed of a freehold [illegible] district of fifty acres [illegible] next before and at the time [illegible] the said clause of said section [illegible] lows: All free white men [illegible] one years except as is [illegible] who have been inhabitants [illegible] within the State twelve [illegible] preceding the day of [illegible] have paid public taxes [illegible] for a member of the Sen[illegible]

SEC. 2. *Be it [illegible]* ernor of the State, [illegible] to issue his Proclamation [illegible] Carolina, at least six [illegible] election for members [illegible] setting forth the [illegible] amendment of the C[illegible] which Proclamation [illegible] true and perfect copy [illegible] by the certificate of the Secretary of State, both the Proclamation and [illegible] the Governor of the State [illegible] lished in all the newspapers [illegible] posted in the Court House [illegible] Counties in this State, [illegible] fore the election of members [illegible] eral Assembly.

Read three times and [illegible] fifths of the whole number [illegible] House respectively, and [illegible] sembly, this the 24th [illegible]

J. C. [illegible]
W. N. [illegible]

STATE OF [illegible]

I, WILLIAM HILL, [illegible] for the State aforesaid, [illegible] copy of an Act of the [illegible] State, drawn out of the [illegible] office. Given under my [illegible] December, 1851.

WM. HILL, [illegible]

AND WHEREAS, the Secretary [illegible] morning the General Assembly [illegible] Carolina would be convened [illegible] for the House of Commons [illegible] so for the Senate:

Now, therefore, to the end [illegible] made known that it has [illegible] to the Constitution of the [illegible] thirds of the whole number [illegible] of the next General Assembly [illegible] submitted to the people [illegible] issued this my Proclamation [illegible] the provisions of the aforesaid [illegible]

In test mony whereof, I [illegible] error of the State of North [illegible] unto set his hand and caused [illegible] the said State to be affixed.

Done at the City [illegible] (L. S.) thirty first day [illegible] year of our Lord one [illegible] hundred and fifty [illegible] year of our Independence.

By the Governor:

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private [illegible]

Persons into whose hands [illegible] any fall, will please send [illegible] posted up in the Court House [illegible] tive counties.

$300 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the Jail [illegible] on Monday the 16th [illegible] SAMUEL J. LOVE, who was [illegible] murder of Robert J. Lester [